

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 2.

THE
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POETRY.

The Suicide's Adieu.

Sleep on—sleep on—unconscious boy,
Ere yet thy dream be past.
Sleep on—not waken to destroy
The spell that binds thee fast!
Inhale in peace the gentle air
That fain that cheek, that bosom fair;
Or lightly waves the golden hair
On that pale forehead cast,
And breathes o'er all the slumbering sense—
The silent charm of innocence!

Sleep on—sleep on!—unknown the woes
Maturer years impart;
Unconscious of the bitter throes
That burst a mother's heart!
Ah! once, like thee by dreams beguiled,
With raptured hopes that mother smiled,
And fondly blessed thy birth; her child!
Her being's dearest part!—
Thou wilt awake to life—but she
Is sleeping—as I soon shall be!

Yes, thou wilt wake; but not to mourn
The parted parent's fate;
And many a page of life shall turn
Ere thou canst read thy state:
Yet when, to expiate thy birth,
Our ashes mingled with the earth,
In disappointed feeling death
Shall sorrow soften hate;
And they who spurned thy sire's distress,
In pity guard thy helplessness.

Farewell—farewell!—their hands may lend
An aid to infancy;
But can their hearts such feelings blend
As thou inspir'st in me?
Image of love! of that loved form
Whose life streams still thy pulses warm!
Orphan, exposed to earthly storm—
I dare not gaze on thee!
They wakening glance too much endears—
This heart must weep—but not in years.

UPPER CANADA.

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

YOUR COMMITTEE, to whom was referred that part of the Journals of last Session, containing the Letter of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, with certain Resolutions of that House, accompanying the same,

BEG LEAVE TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING

REPORT:

The subject to which the attention of your Committee has been directed, can be most conveniently treated under two distinct heads:

First.—The Resolutions of the Honorable House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Second.—The Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

Those Resolutions, it seems, were adopted by the House of Assembly of the Lower Province in February last, and apparently with the expectation and hope, that similar views were taken, and a co-operation for similar purposes might be obtained, in the Sister Colonies of North America, but more especially in this Province.

The first of these Resolutions declares—"That this House, in its exertions to procure a redress of the various grievances under which the people of this province labour, and to introduce a good and responsible system of Local Government, have, in addition to the other weighty and substantial reasons by which it has been guided, been greatly encouraged by the hope and expectation that any amelioration in the political institutions of the Colony, would be followed, of right, by similar advantages to our brethren inhabiting the Sister Provinces of British North America."

The introduction of what is termed "a good and responsible system of Local Government," and the extension of "similar advantages" to other Colonies, are the main points of this Resolution. With regard to the former, your Committee are at least able to form a conclusive opinion of the form of Government which is to be set aside in favor of some other which the Assembly of Lower Canada style "good and responsible"; since the Constitutional charter of the two colonies is identical—and although the laws relating to civil rights and property differ, (and that difference can be no cause of complaint for the Assembly of Lower Canada,) the machinery of the Local Government, and the general principles of its administration are the same in both provinces.

By the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Canada, with its dependencies, (then in the possession of Great Britain, by conquest,) was

ceded to his Majesty George the Third, who, by that Treaty, guaranteed to the Canadians the liberty of the Catholic Religion; and also permission to any of them, who were desirous to do so, to sell their property, and emigrate at any time within eighteen months from the ratification of that Treaty. The population at that time did not exceed 70,000. The great acquisition of territory in North America, which Great Britain gained, rendered the creation of additional Colonial Governments necessary for these newly conquered countries; and at the same time, with a view of encouraging settlers in them, lands were offered to officers and men who had served in the late War. In the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763, provision was made for the Civil Government, which was entrusted in each colony to a Governor and Council, who had power to erect courts of Judicature, to determine in all cases, civil or criminal, according to law and equity, as near as might be, in conformity to the laws of England, giving an appeal to the Privy Council. The Government of the Province of Quebec was thus administered until the year 1774, when the Statute 14th Geo. III. was passed. The inhabitants at that time amounted to about 90,000, the principal part of whom were of French extraction. The objects of that law appear to have been to provide a Council for all the affairs of the Province, except taxation, in which council the French Canadians were eligible to a seat; to establish the French Laws, and trial according thereto in civil cases,—and the English Laws, with Trial by Jury, in criminal; to secure to the Roman Catholic clergy, (with certain exceptions,) their estates, as well as tythes from those of their own persuasion. A most cursory examination of the details of this Act, cannot fail to lead to the conclusion that it was passed with an earnest desire to give the French Canadians the free enjoyment of those laws to which they had been accustomed; to secure to them the full exercise of their religion, as it had existed prior to the conquest; and to extend to them the right of being Members of the council, appointed to advise the Governor in the conduct of their local affairs. It was an Act, in short, full of benefits and privileges for those newly acquired subjects of the Crown; and it was complained against, at the time of its passing, as depriving those persons of British origin who had, or might thereafter become inhabitants of Canada, of the (to them) highly valued privilege of Trial by Jury in all cases, civil or criminal. Between this period and the passing of the act of 1791, a change gradually took place in the population of the province of Quebec....British capitalists became engaged in its commerce; British emigrants began to settle on its uncultivated lands; while numbers of those, whose unconquerable loyalty had kept them faithful to the British Crown during all the vicissitudes of the American Revolutionary War, were induced to emigrate to that province as a refuge, where they might enjoy that Government and those rights which they had sacrificed all to sustain. Each of these classes of persons was strongly attached, by habit and principle, to the laws and constitution of the Mother country; and indeed different proclamations had, from time to time, promised, more particularly to the U. E. Loyalists, that in Canada they should still enjoy the benefit of that constitution to which they were so warmly attached. Pledged, however, as the faith of Government was, and bound by every consideration to fulfil the just expectation of such settlers, the interests of the French Canadians were not overlooked; and with a view to do justice to the former classes, without infringing on anything that had been granted or promised to the latter, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The Act of 1791—the constitutional charter of these provinces was passed, by which, in addition to the advantages already secured to the French Canadians, they had power further conferred upon them to provide for the establishment of such laws for their own peace, welfare, and good government, as they should consider most advisable. In granting this Legislative authority, there was a power of revision, however, reserved to the Crown to prevent any particular measure, injurious to the public welfare, being inconsiderately adopted. The degree of independence necessary for the freedom and prosperity of the people of both provinces, was unreservedly granted, while the connexion of Great Britain was secured—the King himself being one of the branches of the Legislature of each Province: and thereby ample security was afforded for the prosperity and safety of the provinces and of the whole Empire.

That such constitution ought to have been considered a boon by any people, and more especially by one who, prior to the cession to Great Britain, appears not to

have had the smallest share in Self-Government, can scarcely be questioned; and your committee could scarcely have supposed that the desire expressed in the first Resolution, to introduce "a good and responsible system of Local Government," could have originated in any other cause than that the constitutional charter had not been carried into effect; a reference to the second Resolution however dispels this doubt, and shews what are "the grievances" complained of, and what is understood by the terms "a good and responsible system of Local Government"; and your committee defer remarking upon the "similar advantages" which the province might expect to gain from the attainment of their objects by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, until they have examined what these objects are.

These are stated in the second Resolution to be:

"To render the Executive Council directly responsible to the Representatives of the people, in conformity with the principles and practice of the British Constitution, as they obtain in the United Kingdom."

"To extend the principle of Election to the Legislative Council, which branch of the Provincial Legislature has hitherto professed, by reason of its *independence of the people*, & of its imperfect and vicious Constitution, insufficient to perform the functions for which it was designed.

"To place under the constitutional and salutary control of this House the whole of the Revenues levied in this Province, from whatever source arising.

"To abolish pluralities, or the cumulation in one person of several or incompatible offices.

"To procure the repeal of certain Statutes passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which the people of this Province are not, and cannot be represented; which acts are an infringement of the rights and privileges of the Legislature of this Colony, and are injurious to the interests of the people.

"To obtain over the internal affairs of this Province, and over the management and settlement of the wild lands thereof, (for the advantage and benefit of all classes of His Majesty's subjects therein, without distinction) that wholesome and necessary control which springs from the Constitution itself, and of right belongs to the Legislature, and more particularly to this House, as the Representatives of the people.

"Which reforms are specially calculated to promote the happiness of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province...to draw more close the ties which attach the Colony to the British Empire, and can in no way prejudice or injure the interests of any of the Sister Provinces."

To examine into every one of these "Reforms" would extend this Report to a most inconvenient length, and your Committee have therefore judged it better to confine their attention to the two leading topics of the Executive and Legislative Councils, because in them is to be found ample reason why, in the opinion of your Committee, the people of this province ought not, through their Representatives, & would not in their individual capacity, co-operate in furthering the views expressed in this Resolution.

The question regarding the Executive Council it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss. Never was the public opinion more clearly, more emphatically expressed, than on that very subject, at the late general Election. A large majority of your Honorable House was, as your Committee firmly believe, returned as advocating principles and opinions diametrically opposed to those contained in this second Resolution. Your Committee, however, cannot let pass the opportunity of expressing their opinion, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, is entrusted with the exercise of the Royal Prerogative within the same, and that he, (and not the Executive Council) is constitutionally responsible, as well to the Sovereign as to the people of this province, for the impartial and upright performance of the duties of his office...a responsibility essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, and which it is the imperative duty of their Representatives to maintain and enforce, and not to suffer that responsibility, so far as depends upon them, to be weakened or destroyed, by transferring the whole or any portion of it to other parties; and that any attempt to transfer to the Executive Council this responsibility, and as a necessary consequence the power and patronage vested by law in the person administering the Government, is in derogation of the Constitutional Charter, & would be dangerous to the liberties of the people—injurious to the stability of our social and political institutions...and utterly de-

structive to the ties which attach this colony to the British Empire.

On the subject of the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council, your Committee have equally decided, and they trust well founded views. The union of the three Estates—Monarch, Aristocracy, and Democracy, in the Government, has been always considered the characteristic and most valuable feature of the British Constitution; and with a view of securing a free and well-balanced system of Government, with the Kingly power for its head, the intervention of a third estate, independent of the people, though possessing the same common interests with them, and of the Crown, though deriving rank from it, has been found productive of the happiest results; and so far from the creation of Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown being a new theory or experiment in colonial government, the date of which is long antecedent to that of our own, abundantly proves, alike, their existence and utility; and your Committee find it difficult to conceive how a change, which

would make the Legislative Council elective, and so give the people a double representation, each branch being in every respect independent of the Crown, could have any other effect than to render the whole system democratic, and, as your Committee believe, inevitably lead to a separation from the Parent State. Where the Chief Magistrate is elective there can be no reason why all the remaining branches of the Legislature should not be so likewise...but such a state of things would, in the opinion of your Committee, be incompatible with Monarchical institutions, and as a necessary consequence, must, if adopted, be destructive of our existence as an integral portion of the British Empire.

For reasons already expressed, your Committee pass by the other "reforms" suggested, and take up the third Resolution, which is in the following words:—

"Resolved.—That it has long been the interest of the enemies of these colonies, to deliberate & unfounded misrepresentations, to engender dissensions and bad feelings between the people thereof, in the hope of preventing all union of purpose among the people, and of thereby preventing the return of those abuses and evils of which the people have so frequently complained, and which are connived at or upheld for the advantage of a minority hitherto unjustly possessing, and still endeavoring to maintain a political ascendancy in this province, contrary to the principles of all good government."

Upon this your Committee will offer only one remark. They do not pretend to judge how far the statements therein contained may be true as regards Lower Canada; but with regard to this province, they can with great sincerity assert that although there have been "deliberate and unfounded misrepresentations," as well before as since the adoption of this Resolution by the Assembly of Lower Canada, in regard to the affairs of this Province, yet they confidently hope and believe that the aim of those who have made them to suit their own unhallowed purposes, will be defeated by the firm determination of your Honorable House, on all occasions, "to maintain our happy Constitution inviolate...and at the same time, to correct cautiously, yet effectually, all real grievances."

With respect to the fourth Resolution, which is as follows:—

"Resolved.—That this House has seen with extreme concern a Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, late Lieutenant Governor of that Province, at a moment when his sudden recall reflected particularity on the merits of his administration, in which it is stated that the affairs of this Province had exercised an injurious influence on the interests of Upper Canada...had tended apparently to discourage Emigration and the transfer of capital to that country, and had acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large Loan authorised by the Legislature of that Province was recently negotiated in England;—that such a statement is calculated to misrepresent the views of this House, to prejudice the people of these provinces against each other; to disturb that good understanding which ought to prevail, and which has hitherto prevailed between the said people; and in the place thereof to sow discord and animosity among the several classes of His Majesty's Subjects in these Provinces."

Your Committee feel it right in the first place to remark, that whatever may be the opinion of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, on the merits of the administration of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, the universal public testimonies of respect that were shown to him on his departure from the province, have abundantly

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proved in what light his character & conduct were viewed among us. And your committee would further remark, that in their opinion it would be idle to deny that the dissensions in the Lower Province have produced an injurious influence on Emigration, as well as on financial arrangements of Upper Canada, and will, if they continue, be daily more prejudicial to our general welfare.

The next Resolution declares:—That strong in the rectitude of their intentions and principles, and moved alone by a desire to introduce order and responsibility into their political institutions, in the place of the disorder and abuse which now unhappily prevail, this House, and the people whom it represents, indignantly repudiate all design to injure the interests or embarrass the exertions of the people of Upper Canada, in whose welfare the people of this Province feel a lively interest, and for whose patriotic exertions to improve their political and social condition, this House entertains a sincere respect; and this House is gratified to perceive that the Representatives of the Sister Province have done this House the justice to acquit it of being the cause of any dissensions or embarrassments existing in the colony; and this House firmly repeat, that those dissensions and embarrassments proceeded from the defective constitution of the Legislative council of these colonies, and from the continued unconstitutional exercise by the same persons, of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial functions—from which causes have resulted the abuses of which the people of this province have so long and so justly complained.'

Your Committee are not aware that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada have ever been charged with a *design* "to injure the interests or embarrass the exertions" of the people of this province. The dissensions unfortunately prevailing there have caused, in the minds of most reflecting men among us, both regret and anxiety; and the expression of that feeling is natural and just, when we have reason to believe that our interests have sustained a prejudice, in many respects, from the peculiar position of public affairs in the Sister Province. Under ordinary circumstances, your committee would have avoided the expression of any opinion on the affairs of Lower Canada, and they now disclaim all wish to pronounce upon their concerns, further than to the extent of a discussion of matters affecting the interests of this Province, and naturally springing from a consideration of the Resolutions transmitted to this House.

The brief review taken by your committee of the history of the province of Quebec, and its separation into Upper & Lower Canada, and of the amelioration of its political condition by successive acts of grace and favor, has led them to the conclusion, that every disposition has been indicated by the Home Government to provide for the peace and welfare of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, inhabiting the Canadas, and to afford them the protection of liberal institutions, and of laws subject to their own revision. That in the practical operation of these institutions some difficulties might arise, was naturally to be expected, nor should it be matter of surprise that there may have gradually crept in some abuses which require amendment and reform. To all just complaints, your committee feel assured, a ready attention would be given: and the careful investigation, by the House of Commons, of the affairs of the Canadas in 1828, together with the ample information afforded by Government at that time, proves, to the satisfaction of your committee, that every readiness has been shewn by His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, to remove every such abuse, and to give to the people here every redress that circumstances might require. With this belief on the one hand, and strong in their conviction of the excellence of our constitution as it is, on the other, your committee perceive, with lively regret and alarm, the tone of these Resolutions, and the spirit in which these or similar measures have been latterly insisted on by the House of Assembly which adopted them; nor can they withhold an expression of deep sympathy for their fellow-subjects of British origin in the Lower province, who seem, in some respects, to be treated, and who have been almost denounced as foreigners and intruders in a colony which was won by the enterprise and heroic courage of British warriors. Geographically situated as Upper Canada is, and governed under the same constitution with the Sister Province, whatever change occurs in their form of Government, or whatever remedies the Imperial Parliament may adopt for the cure of the evils now prevailing there, must, in some degree, and perhaps to an extent not now contemplated, affect us likewise. When a Member of the British House of Commons, the salaried agent of the Assem-

bly of Lower Canada, declared in his place, (as Mr. Roebuck is reported to have declared,) that in the neighborhood of Lower Canada 'there were 13,000,000 of Republicans, who, as soon as the flag of Rebellion should be unfurled, would rally round it, and trample in the dust the whole establishment,' your Committee think it right for Your Honorable House promptly to declare, that, in their opinion, the few traitors in either province, who would desire to hoist the standard of revolt, are so sensible of their weakness, that there is no fear of such an effort being made; and that should they be rash enough to attempt it in the expectation of foreign support, they would look in vain for aid from the United States, whose government has been actuated by feelings of the most friendly and pacific character towards the British Empire, and whose high sense of national honor would always prevent their lending their aid to a traitorous conspiracy. Whatever course may be taken with regard to the affairs of the Lower province, your committee cannot let slip the opportunity of expressing their anxious hope, that no consideration will induce a departure from the principles contained in the charter of 1791, and that in any remedial measures which may be adopted, the preservation of our rights as British subjects, and of our intimate connexion with the Mother country, as a colony, will never be lost sight of or endangered by weak and temporizing concession.

Your Committee, after this examination of these Resolutions, have arrived at the conclusion, that to pursue the course which has been followed in the Lower Province and to espouse the principles avowed and insisted on by the House of Assembly there, would be contrary to the wishes as well as the interests of Upper Canada; would shake our system of Government to its centre, and would rapidly and inevitably tend to establish a Republican form of Government among us. Impressed with this conviction, your Committee feel it their duty to submit to your Honourable House the propriety of presenting an humble address to His Majesty, solemnly disavowing the sentiments contained in these Resolutions, and earnestly deprecating any departure from the principles of our Constitution, or the adoption of any course of policy calculated to weaken the ties which attach this colony to the British Empire.

After this review of the resolutions, to which your committee have felt it their duty to devote their attention, there remains little for them to do, but to advert to the Letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau. By the last Resolution, he was authorized to transmit copies thereof to the several Assemblies of Upper Canada, and of the other Sister Provinces, 'and to express the desire of this house cordially to co-operate with said Assemblies in all constitutional measures calculated to promote the mutual interests of these colonies.'

It is under the authority of this latter clause that Mr. Papineau has assumed to write this letter, which, in addition to a lengthened commentary on the resolutions, contains some expressions to which your committee beg to draw the attention of your honourable house... in reference to one of the Imperial Statutes, imposing certain duties, Mr. Papineau remarks—' It is true that the Government of Upper Canada induced a *bribed* or unwary Parliament to petition for the revival and continuation of those taxes.' Your committee find nothing in the resolutions giving authority to Mr. Papineau to use language insulting to the government of this colony, or to a former house of assembly: nor do they believe that the house of assembly of Lower Canada ever designed such an unwarrantable and indecent course should be followed. For this violation of decorum, and of the courtesy due from one legislature to another, Mr. Papineau stands solely responsible; but your committee think it beneath the dignity of your honourable house to take further notice of so base and unfounded a calumny. The tenor of the whole letter is, in the opinion of your committee, of a purely rebellious character; and the sentiments of the writer will find nothing but execration from the inhabitants of this province. It carries its antidote in itself, and is so utterly revolting to a loyal and well disposed mind, that while deserving of every punishment, requires no confutation, and would have been passed over by your committee in silent contempt, without even this brief notice, if it were not to be found on the Journals of your honourable house. The late period of the past session when it was laid on the table of the house... two months after the resolutions were adopted, and rather more than one month after the date of the letter... prevented the late house of assembly from taking the subject into consideration. This delay is unaccounted for, and is to be regretted; for your committee are satisfied that had there been time for consideration, the Journals of the assembly would not have been disgraced by the letter of Mr. Speaker Papineau.

All which is respectfully submitted.
HENRY SHERWOOD, Chairman,
Committee Room, House of Assembly,
February 22, 1837.

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA. House of Assembly.

Message from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with a Despatch on the Casual and Territorial Revenue.

F. B. HEAD,

The Lieutenant Governor referring to the third, fourth, fifth seventh, and last clauses

of the letter of instructions which he received from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, [transmitted to the House of Assembly on the 30th January, 1836,] and to the extract from a despatch to the commissioners for Lower Canada, appended to the said instructions, and mentioned therein as containing views on the subject of the Hereditary, Territorial, and Casual Revenues of the Crown, which had received His Majesty's deliberate sanction... desires to call the attention of the House of Assembly again to this important subject.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, a copy of a despatch received by him relating to the continuance of certain appropriations in aid of the funds of the Canadian Wesleyan Methodists in this province, and also alluding to other charges upon the said Revenues.

The Lieutenant Governor informs the House of Assembly, that he has no other communications on the subject of Crown Revenues, subsequent to the instructions above mentioned, which he is at liberty to lay before the House, and that he has

not received any communications from His Majesty's Government which shew any alteration whatever in the views of His Majesty since the said instructions, or which enable the Lieutenant Governor to give the House more satisfactory information than is contained in the extract of the despatch to the Commissioners for Lower Canada, above referred to, and the various despatches authorising and relating to the different charges on the Crown Revenues received previous to his arrival in Upper Canada.

The Provincial Parliament having already in part provided for the support of the Civil Government, the sum which will remain to be granted strictly for that purpose, will not be large. The Lieutenant Governor herewith transmits to the House an estimate which appears to him reasonable, of the expenses of the Civil Government, for which it is desirable that provision should be made, and upon the granting of which to His Majesty, together with such sum as will enable His Majesty to meet the actual charges upon the fund of which His Majesty may graciously consider the faith of His Government pledged—the Lieutenant Governor will feel himself authorised to assent to a measure for the placing the Revenues at the disposal of the Provincial Parliament.

The House of Assembly will perceive that the salaries of Clerks, and contingent expenses in the different offices are not included in the estimate; these the Lieutenant Governor proposes, with the approbation of the two Houses of the Legislature, to leave to be provided for by the ordinary method of yearly estimate and supply.

The expenses of surveying, inspecting, granting and selling the lands of the Crown, and of collecting and protecting the Crown Revenues, will, in such case, be deducted from the gross proceeds of the Crown Lands, and other sources of the Territorial and Casual Revenue; accounts of which expenditure would, of course, be yearly submitted to the Legislature.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a list of annuities charged upon the Crown Revenues, being the considerations agreed to be paid to certain Indian tribes, for the surrender or cession of territories in their possession. These annuities, being considered as the purchase monies of Indian lands, the Lieutenant Governor conceives there can be no question as to the necessity of provision being made for them.

The Lieutenant Governor also transmits to the House of Assembly, a list of pensions which have been granted by His Majesty, payable out of the Territorial and Casual Revenues.

The Lieutenant Governor also herewith transmits to the House of Assembly, a list of sums heretofore appropriated by His Majesty's Government for the Upper Canada College—the Central School—the Peterborough School—and also in aid of the funds of the churches and denominations of Christians enumerated in the list. The sum which has been paid to the missionaries of the Church of England, in aid of the funds derived from the interest and rental of the Clergy Reserves, is variable and depends upon the amount arising from the Clergy Reserve fund.

The receipts from the latter source are gradually increasing, and the charge on the Provincial Revenue for the support of the missionaries of the Church of England, cannot, therefore, be considered as permanent... and the Lieutenant Governor hopes that few of the other items in this list need be considered as continual charges upon the Provincial Revenues.

The Lieutenant Governor, in inviting the serious consideration of the House of Assembly to this important matter, desires to express his confidence that His Majesty's gracious intentions will meet with a corresponding feeling on the part of the House of Assembly, and that any measure which the House may adopt will be beneficial and satisfactory to His Majesty's subjects in this province.

The Lieutenant Governor thinks it right to inform the House of Assembly, that it has hitherto been found necessary to expend yearly, a considerable sum of money for the relief and assistance of emigrants arriving in the Province, without adequate means to enable them to proceed to the parts of the country, in which they can provide for their own support, by labor, or settlement on land.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Brighton Gazette.

The London papers have announced the arrival of Sir Charles Grey, with a report from the commissioners in Canada, of whom he is himself one. We have also announced the arrival in this place of Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Colonial Minister. Whether the report of the commissioners has been presented to His Majesty or not, we are in perfect ignorance; but an arrival from Canada by the same packet ship that conveyed Sir Charles Grey, enables us to give to the public a document perhaps as important as the report of the commissioners. It is in the shape of a petition to His Most Gracious Majesty, from the Delegates of the population of Lower Canada of British origin; and whether we consider the respectful manner in which it is worded, or the firmness of feeling which it exhibits, it is alike worthy of serious consideration. By whom or in what manner this important petition is to be presented to His Majesty, does not appear; we, however, trust that its matter will be impressed upon His Majesty, who, it is well known, both from early associations and conviction of the immense importance of the Canadas to the mother country, always felt and expressed a lively interest in the welfare of his loyal subjects in that colony. Although we know not in what manner a copy of this important paper has escaped, we can vouch for its authenticity.

Reports were very prevalent in Canada that the commissioners, or at least part of them, Earl Gosford and Sir George Gipps, had recommended swamping the Legislative council, which, without destroying the constitution, they could not get rid of; this in the slang of a certain party is called, harmonising the two branches of the Legislature. Harmonising indeed! We will not, however, trust ourselves to expose the folly, we would say the injustice, the iniquity of such an act,—the less so, as Sir Francis Head's extraordinary success in the Upper Province shews what cool courage straight-forwardness can effect. Sir Francis was never intended by nature for a Whig;—we wish we could pass a similar opinion of Sir George Gipps.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The petition of the select general committee of Delegates of the signers of the petitions to your Majesty, and both Houses of the imperial parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, presented in the last Session, praying for justice; and of others, signers of the declarations of the constitutional associations of Quebec and Montreal, in the province of Lower Canada.

May it please your Majesty,...

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, representing the British and Irish population of Lower Canada, earnestly appeal to your majesty, as the father of your people, under circumstances unexampled in any other portion of your great and glorious empire, humbly shewing,—

That the British statute of the 31st George III., cap. 31, commonly styled the constitutional act, if administered with a view to the just balance of the various branches of the legislature, would in time have imbued your Majesty's French Canadian subjects with British feelings; but that it has, through a gradual surrender of power on the part of the Executive, enabled the French Canadian leaders, by appealing to the prejudices of national origin, apparently to array their countrymen against the British Government and the British population, and emboldened them to attempt at all hazards the perpetuating of French feelings within a British colony.

That the imperial government first deranged the just balance of the constitution by permitting the Assembly, in 1818, to assume the civil list of the province, and that to a certain extent, placing the executive and the judiciary under the control of a legislative body composed chiefly of men of French origin; and that the imperial parliament completed the subjection of the administrative departments, and the supremacy of the assembly, by surrendering to the provincial legislature, in the early part of your majesty's reign, that portion of the import duties which had previously been at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Treasury, for the support of the Civil Government, and the administration of justice within the province.

That, previously to this last concession, the French Canadian leaders had deprecated any organic change in the constitution of the province, but that no sooner had they obtained the absolute management of the Provincial Revenue, and the entire control of the Provincial Government, than they attempted to engross all Legislative authority, by demanding that the power of appointing the Members of the Upper House should be transferred from the Crown to their own nominal constituents; and, to secure the perpetuity of their almost uncontrolled influence, they at the same time claimed the power of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown, with the avowed determination of specially encouraging the spread of French Canadians over the wilderness, to the virtual exclusion of British and Irish emigrants.

That, with the confessed intention of enforcing compliance with these demands, so subversive of your Majesty's prerogative, and of the rights of your Majesty's English subjects, the Assembly has, during five Sessions of the Provincial Legislature, withheld all pecuniary supplies from the Provincial Government, thus subjecting to unmerited privations those connected with

the civil government and the administration of justice, impeding the operations of all public departments and tempting the fidelity and integrity of public servants.

That, failing to accomplish its aims by the refusal of a civil list, the Assembly has twice attempted to repeal a part of the very Statute to which it owes a legislative existence, and thus, by its own will, to render the Legislative Council an elective counterpart of the Assembly, thereby committing a treasonable invasion, at once, of your Majesty's express right, and of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament; and that it has, at last, virtually annulled the aforesaid Statute, by resolving never again to act in a legislative capacity under its provisions.

That at such a crisis, your Majesty's Ministers, though they have hitherto resisted demands, which indeed the Imperial Parliament alone is competent to grant, have yet displayed so anxious and so uniform a desire of securing a civil list, that they may advise your Majesty practically to yield all that is asked, by assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly, so as to render the former virtually elective, and to enable the two to substitute a French for an English tenure in the townships, and so deter British and Irish emigrants from settling the waste lands of the Crown.

That the required concessions, if made under any form, would be not only fruitless and dangerous, like the past, but positively fatal to your Majesty's authority, as well by fostering the sedition and turbulence of enemies, who avowedly consider every accession of power as a step to French Canadian independence, as by discouraging the affectionate loyalty of friends, who deem it one of their proudest boasts to form part of the first empire in the world.

We therefore humbly beseech your Majesty to withhold your royal sanction from any attempt at assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly, and thus to interpose your prerogative against the continuance of a system which has already produced such fruits as an earnest of a still more unseemly progeny, the loss of Canada, the independence of British America, and the sacrifice of the maritime supremacy of England.

It is your personal firmness, Most Gracious Sovereign, that we rely upon for the averting of these otherwise inevitable disasters to the British empire; and as to the conditional threats of a republican party, which derives its strength, not from the concurrence, but from the ignorance of its nominal constituents, we can assure your Majesty, that such threats excite no fears on the part of those who are best able to judge of their sincerity, and most liable to feel their weight; and that any measures, in themselves just and necessary, which either have already been suggested by your Majesty's Petitioners, or may hereafter be so, may be carried into effect by the Imperial Parliament, at the expense merely of the harmless clamour of the revolutionary leaders.

Montreal, Lower Canada,
November, 1829.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pyke took their seats on the Bench at about half past nine.

Henry Harrison was put to the bar, charged with grand larceny, in having on the 10th October, the evening of the fire at the entrance of the St. Lawrence Suburbs, robbed Miss Hallowell, who had apartments in one of the buildings consumed, of a small box, containing a large quantity of rings, bracelets, and other jewels. The prisoner was a servant to the Rev. J. Bethune, and had charge of the stable. He was sent to lend assistance at the fire, in removing Miss Hallowell's effects. The box was found in Mr. Bethune's stables, in January last, by another servant, & suspicious having been formed against the prisoner, search was made in his trunk, and after some difficulty on his part, a secret drawer was found, which contained some of the jewels that were missing. He could give no satisfactory account how he obtained the articles.

James Stuart was put to the bar, charged with having stolen from James Liddell, in Griffintown, on the 19th December, a horse, with a cariole and harness. (For the latter articles he has already been convicted and sentenced.) The horse, with the prisoner, was found at the Tanneries early in the morning by one M'Lean, who knew the horse to be Liddell's. The prisoner stated that he had come from La Chine, had owned the horse for some time and wanted to sleep in the barn of M'Lean for the night. No defence was offered, but the Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Smith was put to the bar, charged with having, on the 25th September last, stolen two horses from Antoine Dubord dit Latourelle, of Montreal. The prisoner was traced as far as Coteau du Lac, in possession of one of the horses, and he had exchanged the other on the road. A fellow prisoner was brought forward on the defence, who wished to make out a purchase of the horses from two persons, but the dates, description, and other particulars were at total variance with the evidence for the prosecution. The prisoner was found guilty.

William Bristol was charged with grand larceny, in having, on the 17th November last, robbed E. H. Barron, Esq., his master, of a number of table and tea spoons.

The boy had been in his service for some weeks, but taking it into his head to return to England, left the house with all the spoons he could conveniently obtain, and was caught near Princess Victoria with the articles in his possession. No defence was offered, and the prisoner was found guilty.

John Wolfe was put to the bar, charged with grand larceny, in having, on the 13th instant, stolen six hundred pounds of meat from James Bissett, of Montreal, the Government contractor. The prisoner was seen during the night coming out of the cellar (in which Bissett kept his stock), with a quarter of beef on his shoulder. On being arrested, he denied having committed any robbery, but finally pointed out where four quarters were. No defence was offered, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict of guilty.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following True Bills, against Etienne Berreche dit Lavictoire for highway robbery; Francois Robillard, for horse stealing; Frederick Loveridge, for larceny; Michel Lachapelle, (two indictments,) for sheep stealing; Elizabeth Mahon, for shop lifting; J. Bte. Renaud, for larceny; Joseph Goyette and Veronique Fournier, for grand larceny; Medard Lacroix, for grand larceny; Alexander Thibetts for horse stealing; John Caine, for grand larceny; Moyse Mallett, for larceny; and No Bill against John Leonard Smith, for uttering counterfeit money.

The Court then adjourned till Monday at nine.

Monday, Feb. 27.

The Bench was occupied by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pyke.

Louis Amiel dit Lusignan was put to the bar, charged with horse stealing, in robbing a gelding, the property of Benjamin Durocher, of St. Antoine, on the 10th November last. The prisoner exchanged the horse for a cart at Vercheres, with a tavern keeper there. No defence offered. A verdict of guilty was returned by the Jury.

William N. Chaffers, Esquire, of St. Cesarie, Thomas Stiteman, Esquire, of Vaudreuil, and Timothy Broden, Esquire, of St. Haynes, were sworn in as Grand Jurors.

Francois Robillard was put to the bar charged with having stolen from Joseph Martin of Terrebonne, a horse on the 6th November last. From the evidence of the Crown, it did not appear that the prisoner took the horse with any felonious intent, but rather through indiscretion, and without offering a defence the Jury acquitted the prisoner.

Michel Lachapelle (a simple looking lad) was put to the bar, charged with stealing two sheep from Joseph Burel of Varennes, on the 15th October last.

Several farmers in the neighborhood had their sheep all mingled up in a meadow. Some dead sheep were found hid in the barn of the prisoner, who gave different stories as to the manner by which he had obtained the sheep. The prisoner was found guilty.

Elizabeth Mahon (a good looking young woman,) was put to the bar charged with shop lifting, in having on the 12th December stolen two pieces of lace and a parcel of hose from the shop of J. & W. Ray, in the Place d'Ames. The articles were found in the possession of the prisoner, who had just visited the shop in question. She offered no defence and the Jury, after retiring for some time, found her guilty.

John Gaine was put to the bar charged with petty larceny, in having robbed Pierre Normandie, at Laprairie, of his pocket-book containing some bank bills. The prisoner was found in the neighborhood of the St. Ann's Market, with empty pockets, but his boot contained the money in question. The prisoner was found guilty.

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But I did not, in this paper, intend to pursue this train of thought, and therefore I must proceed to other matters.

A newly married couple, if they have come together from a mutual conviction that they are of one mind, on all the great principles requisite to insure agreement, and affectionate co-operation between persons who are to live together, by night and by day, till death shall have separated them, must begin to acknowledge God, as their Creator, Preserver, Benefactor, Governor and Judge.

In his name they were united together. His servant invoked his blessing in fervent prayer to descend and rest upon them. To a serious, thoughtful person nothing can be more solemn than a christian marriage. Its nature, duties & obligations are impressively set forth, and appropriate prayers are put up at the throne of grace, for the bestowment of suitable blessings on the man and the woman, who before the altar of the most High, mutually vow to each other to fulfil the stipulations of the marriage covenant. Shall we then be married like christians, and afterwards live no better than heathens? Shall we confess unto God in marriage, and then, as if we had only complied with an unmeaning ceremony, forget him as soon as we leave the altar? Too many do. But if we act as those who believe in God, we will view ourselves as entering into a most important relation with each other—as commencing an establishment of which we are responsible heads—as beginning to be the teachers of a new race of human beings, which probably is to connect us with generations yet to come, in every successive age to the end of time.

The first measure then that should be adopted,

and acted upon, by every newly married couple,

on entering their habitation, as man and wife, is to erect an altar, dedicated to the Lord God, their Creator, Preserver and Benefactor, at the fire-side, and thereon offer their sacrifices of prayer, supplication and thanksgiving, every morning & evening through life, as their reasonable service.

'As for me and my house,' says one of the most celebrated Generals, of antiquity, 'we will serve the Lord.' What a resolution, no less noble, than of universal obligation! The good and pious Apostolic Bishop Wilson of Sodor & Mann, was in the habit of asking every newly married couple:

'Have you set up an altar to the Lord, in your house?' No question, more expressive of the christian character, or that involves more consequences for good or for evil to mankind can be put.

It involves consequences which will affect not only the course of this life but will also extend to eternity. What is a human habitation without an altar to the Lord? It may be adorned with all kinds of costly furniture, and supplied with all the conveniences which fancy may crave, or opulence procure, but it is destitute of an appendage which stands at the head of all that is necessary for a creature wholly dependent upon, and responsible to, God, for all his actions. A house without prayer is, like an habitation without a roof, unfit for a christian. As the one exposes its inmates to the inclement sky, so the other is a constant exposure to the afflictions of life, without the consolation & support which the prayer of faith draws down from the Author and fountain of all wisdom & goodness.'

J. R.

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The tenor which the Resolution is, in question, were passed

The Progress of Report.

Report is first a pigmy small,
That's shrewdly cautious, dares, but crawl;
She whispers this, hints that, looks sly,
Sneaks on and squints and learns to lie;
Gains as she goes, grows bold and strong,
No creeps, through fear, a pigmy long
But soon we see the monster rise,
Strides round and swell to giant's size.
With uplift hands and accents loud,
Fright and amuse the astonish'd crowd;
Wake all the passions, rouse to strife,
Neighbor with neighbor, man with wife;
Jaw and derange the social spheres,
And set whole cities by the ears.
Strange is her form. She runs or flies,
With spreading wings set full of eyes;
Set full of ears, her monstrous head,
And mouth and tongues that talk one dead,
And watches, listen, day and night,
Pleased nothing less with wrong than right,
Fears, enjoys, vents her motley tales,
Harrangues, puffs, libels, slanders, rails;
And where permitted most to dwell,
Renders the neighborhood a hell.

MORAL.

ON THE NUMBERS IN DANIEL. (Concluded.)

It is with reference to that last tribulation that it is declared in Dan. xii. 1, there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since there was a nation unto that same time; and at that time thy people shall be delivered. The former tribulation was for the punishment of the Jews for disbelieving Christ; and by it they were cast out of their land, and Jerusalem and the temple laid in ruins. The latter tribulation is for the punishment of the nations and the deliverance of the Jews; and by it they shall be restored to their own land, and Jerusalem and the temple shall be rebuilt. But these tribulations are mentioned by Christ in the warnings which he gives to his disciples, Matt. xxiv; the first as the beginning of sorrows, ver. 7, 8; the last as the great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be, ver. 21. Both these tribulations are brought about by God stirring up nation against nation, and bringing wars and rumours of wars, and earthquakes, and famines, (and pestilence) in divers places—which signs have been continued more or less during the whole time intervening between the first and the last tribulation, and have been working unobservedly to its accomplishment. But the signs shall thicken as the times draw nearer the end, and shall point more and more to the Jewish people, and to the land of Palestine, their home. Now, no one can look on the present state of the world without seeing all things prepared for some great event in that quarter. The once mighty empire of the Turks is fast falling to pieces, and would before this time have been overthrown, but for the jealousies of the European powers, who have upheld the power of Turkey by Christian armies and fleets, in order to prevent Constantinople from falling into the hands of a rival power. The Pacha of Egypt is wholly independent now, and would have made himself master of Constantinople, but for the Russian armies on the one side, and the English and French fleets on the other. The French armies are in possession of Algiers, and not only prevent them, but all the other Mahomedan powers of the Mediterranean Sea, from rendering any assistance to Turkey. And the present state of Persia is another ground of contention. Palestine and Syria is the place where the hostile powers of the East will meet; and to erect a barrier between them, and so hush the storm for a season, what more likely than erecting Palestine into a neutral and independent state, like Greece, under the guarantee of the European powers? And when we turn to Europe, and see a disputed succession both in Spain and Portugal—a war about to break out again between Holland and Belgium, in which Russia, Prussia and France will be inevitably engaged, on account of Luxembourg—and behold France ripe for another revolution, more fierce than any that have preceded it—I turn not to the affairs of the East, which the reader may know better than I do; but in the circumstances which I have pointed out, there are full materials for such a great tribulation as that spoken of by Daniel and by Christ.

It is important to understand, that in the visions of Daniel, the Ram and the Goat, and such symbols, do not signify each a single king, but denote the continuance of authority in one form, and then the power passing into another form. The Ram does not signify one king alone, but the kingdom of Persia, of which the Ram was painted on the national standard, as the Macedonians, from whom came Alexander, the king of Greece; and it was like the eagle of the Roman Empire, or the crescent of the Turkish. But after the death of Alexander the power was divided between four of his generals—Ptolemy, Philip, Seleucus, and Antigonus, the four notable ones towards the four winds of heaven—called in ver. 23, four kingdoms, and therefore including the successors of the first four kings, and especially the successors of the most powerful of the two, Antiochus king of Syria, and Ptolemy king of Egypt. It was through the contentions of the kings of Syria and Egypt, one lying to the north, the other to the south of Palestine, that the Romans obtained footing to the East, and brought these four kingdoms to an end, into which the power of Alexander was divided at his death. And these contentions also prepared the way for another still more mighty power, called the Little Horn, which waxed exceeding great, toward the south, and toward the east, and toward the pleasant land (or Palestine)—

which last power holds possession of its conquests till the time of the end, when it shall be broken without hand, which is, it shall crumble to pieces by its own weakness, instead of being overwhelmed by external force. Now, we have only to ascertain what is the power which has been in possession of Arabia and the south, of Persia and the east, and of the pleasant land of Palestine and Syria, to ascertain what power is denoted by the little horn, and king of fierce countenance, and the understanding dark sentences. And however repulsive some parts of the prophecy may be, we must not shrink from them, if it be the true interpretation. I believe the term 'little horn' is used to denote the small beginnings, and the little force possessed at the first by that mighty power which at length subjugated all the East, and fixed the seat of its empire at Constantinople. And whereas it is said that his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; it points to an ascendancy over the minds of others, whereby he made them his willing instruments to effect those mighty plans of conquest which he never could have achieved by his own power. In Arabia this little horn took its rise; but its principal conquests were obtained, not by Arabians, but by men of the Tartar race, from the centre of Asia, from Turkistan, Bucharia, and Mongolia—races formidable for their prowess from the most remote antiquity—which, under the name of Scythians, Parthians, and Huns, overthrew established dynasties, and which gave sovereigns to the empires of China, Indostan, and Mogul.

But this power of the little horn of the East, whose seat is Constantinople, is now being broken without hand, to prepare the way for the dominion of the Prince of princes, or Christ: while the little horn of the West, whose seat is Rome, beholds all things preparing for the judgment which shall come upon the Papal powers, to bring in the reign of the Son of Man, which is Christ Jesus, whose dominion shall last forever. In a preceding vision of Daniel, ch. ii., under the similitude of an image of four metals, the same things are foretold; except that in it the purpose of God is represented as one and complete from the beginning, and therefore fixed and stationary till the time of the end, not shewing the changes which are represented by the other visions. But it teaches us one thing which we do not gather so distinctly from the other visions, which is, that the nations which made up several empires of Babylon, and Persia, and Grecia, and Rome, are still considered as one great confederacy against Christ, like the image of Daniel, and will be smitten—*Rome* first, and then the three others. But as Rome is represented by the feet of the image, in smiting which the whole image falls down, so the judgment of Rome will cause the other nations to fall to pieces, and begin that great tribulation upon them all of which we have spoken. And as the stone which smites the image is said to be cut out without hands, so the power of the West, like that of the East, will crumble imperceptibly to pieces by the workings of the Providence of God in the world, and by the gathering of the true believers to Christ. For it is declared that the coming of Christ to his own people shall be before he pours out his wrath upon the wicked; and we believe that this time of deliverance for the people of God is very near indeed, but that it is unknown to all, even to those who are waiting for it—just as the precise time of his first coming was not known, though many are said to have been waiting for consolation in Israel. And as it was revealed to old Simeon, that he should not see death till he had seen the Lord's Christ, so there are many now who have faith to believe that they shall live to see the glorious second coming of the same Lord Jesus.

And to prepare for this deliverance, the people of God are strengthened by the opening of all his purpose, by the explaining all the prophecies of the Scriptures; while those who are not so taught become more and more blinded to the coming judgments. And while the stone is growing in order to its becoming a great mountain & filling the whole earth, all the kingdoms are being weakened by the hand of the Lord, so as to make them crumble at the first blow of the stone—as in Isaiah xix, 'When the Lord rideth on a swift cloud, and cometh into Egypt, and the heart of Egypt melteth in the midst of it'; and ver. 16, 'Egypt shall be like women, and shall fear because of the shaking of the hand of the Lord of Hosts, which he shaketh over it.'

But I ought not to omit the judgments which shall take place during the time of this great tribulation, which are inflicted by the coming of the Son of Man, the Lord of Hosts, who cometh at the same time to deliver His people and to punish His enemies. His coming will be in many respects similar to the deliverance of the children of Israel out of Egypt. The Lord is said to have come down to deliver them; but the several plagues of Egypt only hardened more and more the heart of Pharaoh, till at length he followed the children of Israel into the sea, and was overwhelmed there with all his hosts; so the judgments upon the enemies of Christ at his coming will take some time; and those who do not repent will only become more hardened, and at length, in their madness and folly, will think that they can contend with Christ himself, and will so perish in the day of the Lord. And these enemies of Christ are gathered under one leader who is therefore called Anti-Christ, or the enemy of Christ: and this leader will endeavor to imitate the miracles of Christ, and will receive power from Satan to im-

itate many of them. And he will come with the last remains of the power of both the East and of the West united in his single person, and therefore it is declared that he shall have two horns like a lamb, which is stated in Rev. xiii. 11, and means that the little horn of Dan. viii. 9, should both be combined in one empire, which should also take the character of Christ, who is called the Lamb of God, John i. 26, opposing Christ in all things.

The actions of this Anti-Christ are declared in the latter part of Dan. xi. 36 to the end: and he is brought to his end in the glorious holy mountain which is at Jerusalem. And the same thing is declared in Isaiah xiv. 25, where, under the title of the Assyrian, he is trodden under foot on the mountain of the Lord, by the Lord himself. It is declared also in Joel iii. 8, and in Zechariah xiv; in which place it is said, that upon Mount Olivet the Lord shall come down like as from that mount He was seen to go up, Acts i. 11. And the other events of that time are to be gathered from 2 Thess. ii., Rev. xvii, and xix.: in which last chapter we observe, that when the heavens open, ver. II, and He comes to destroy his enemies, his saints are already with him, as also in Zec. xiv. 5: and from this we learn that he delivers his people at the first act of His coming, declared in 1 Thess. iv. 16: and that they remain with him in the clouds while he pours out his judgments upon his enemies; the last of these being declared in 2 Thess. ii. 8, Rev. xix. 11 to the end. And the whole series of judgments are given, in the form of instruction to the church, in Rev. xiv., at the beginning of which the waiting people of God are gathered to Christ Jesus, and at the end he totally destroys his enemies; and given in the form of warning to the world in Rev. xv. xvi., at the beginning of which the church is represented as gathered into the temple of heaven, and from thence pouring out the vials of wrath upon the world. This whole period will be accomplished before the year 1847; and thus the probable beginning of it is brought very near indeed: it may begin in the course of the present year, for all the preparatory signs appear around us. And though we know not the day nor the hour when it shall actually begin, the time for watching and waiting is come: every thing we see speaks in the plainest terms... PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD !

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To non-subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Freigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Reiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brone.

P. H. Knowlton, Brone.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Tnos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

William Keet, Parish St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississouri Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of

School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at a low rate a case can be pur-

chased at any other place.

Freighsburg, February, 1836.

W. W. SMITH.

Mississouri Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

The subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuation of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2-11-ly.

For Sale,



A main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Freighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.
Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V. 222, 12w

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular Journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscriber gets valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says, 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union'; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says, 'we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled literary ability in offering literary prizes.'

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836 says, 'the Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

TEE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Isle, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Penell Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matter, and the uncompromising opponent of quack